

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as a member of
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
jans5 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORD, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Dr. Sneed & Rodman's.
jans5 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jans5 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 w&t-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Will also practice in the cities of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec1 w&t-wf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Owen, Carroll,
Madison, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr7 w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan4 w&t

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts of Kentucky, and in the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.
All other business in the City of Frankfort, and in
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional services of John L. Scott, deceased. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
apr7 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Frankfort Circuit Court, and in all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the de-
ficiency of debts for non residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the knowl-
edge of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in any State; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
positions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 tf

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
sept w&t-wf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to all cases of
REGISTERED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sept w&t-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORD, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country. No FIT NO SALE.
oct6 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORD, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from West-
ern Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
nov27 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
household
carpets,
Rugs, Mats,
Tassels,
Curtains,
Shades,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Stair Linen.

Blankets of all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order, Taps,
Tassels, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
aug13 w&t-wf

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar29 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING,
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALEOTT

CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4-3 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar29 w&t-wf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BROWN
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.
jans5 w&t-wf

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug2 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, General's Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
jans5 w&t-wf

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health
and Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage, all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Struc-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive
system of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful
adviser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical con-
dition. Sent in any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.
These who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as VUL-
NERABLE AGED AND OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this valuable book.
DR. DUFF'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and the only reliable "preventive"
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as its use, if continued, would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from direct experience.
Address
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
aug2 w&t-wf

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hat.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
FOR ARTISTS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bank Notes, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.
Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
ADDIE T. COTTON, STENOGRAPHER & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar29 w&t-wf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
apr24 w&t-wf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
apr10 w&t-wf

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 14 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. BENDERSON

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Haulm, Hay, Potatoes, Beans, Peas,
Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar, Molasses,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mol-
asses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 w&t-wf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati.
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Halls,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Balm Writing
Papers.
oct20 w&t-wf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. R. McCracken carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr24 w&t-wf

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DR. GATES' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTES & PILLS.
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
Weakness, Neurasthenia, and Nervous Debility,
Impotency, and all Diseases arising
from Excessive Habits, or Exces-
sive Sexual Excitement.

There are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN, who are suffering to
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of their true condition, or when as-
sistance is really needed.
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms: viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimness
of Sight, Dizziness, and it being before the eyes, Pal-
pitation of the Heart, Prostration, Loss of Memory,
Faintness of the Head, Disposition of Spirits, In-
ability to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc. For
each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."
These remedies embrace three preparations: A box
of *Pastes*, a box of *Pills*, and a box of *Pills*. All of which have
important offices to perform, and should be used together
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be ascertained by reading the fol-
lowing testimonials.
If they immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
If they remove local weakness, causing the or-
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.
If they strengthen the system, and overcome
nervous debility and general weakness.
If they enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.
By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
hood.
If they cure when all other means have failed.
If they contain no Mercury, or any other in-
jurious substance, and are perfectly safe in every
case.
If they are used in any event prove injurious, viz:
If they can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.
That they may be used within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the *Pastes* at \$1 per box,
and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamps should be enclosed for return postage.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
LADIES in want of a safe and effec-
tuous remedy for *Leucorrhoea*, *Nervous Debility*,
Impotency, *Female Diseases*, and all diseases
pertaining to their sex, should use *DR. GATES' FEMALE*
MONTHLY PILLS. Price by
mail, \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.
CAUTION—These Pills should not be
used during pregnancy, as their use would be the
cause of a miscarriage, and the child would be born
premature and feeble.
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any
other humane and reasonable cause, need not in-
curring danger to health or constitution by the
use of *Dr. M. L. French's Female Pills*, or any other
medicines, but may obtain the same by addressing
the General Agents, as below.
Send for *Dr. GATES' Female Medical Treatise on*
Seminal Diseases. Price ten cents.
Address
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
167 West Third St., Louisville, Ky.
feb7 w&t-wf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the U. S. College of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution
with the highest honors of the class of 1861. Persons
calling on me in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
opposite Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
feb28 w&t-wf

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
1 to 1 to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by *Boys and Children*,
on Main Street, opposite to the *Old Bank*.
Persons who have been his customers, and who have
not been to him, are requested to call on him, and
send for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Send to Dr. HOFFMANN, care of Box 1555, Boston,
Mass.
mar22 w&t-wf

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in either English, French, and German
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. WY,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
aug2 w&t-wf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest. See the following testimonials: 1890.
W. R. MERRICK, of Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive, writes: "I have used your Hair Restorative for
some time, and I can truly say, that 'he has used
all of the Hair Dressing and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to Heim-
street's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.' That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in the market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully, yours,
S. S. ZILKHA, Proprietor of the Mercantile Druggist.

IT IS ENGRAVED FOR PRESENTING
A LUXURIOUS HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold every where. Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blisters, the only cure is only to be directed to
use some *safe and reliable remedy*.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK

It is so *safe* a remedy, that the contents of a bottle
might be used on a Pimple, without the least dan-
ger to the skin, and it is so *effective*, that it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the
Magnolia Balm contains nothing. It is the most
elegant and most up to date article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul18 w&t-wf

GOOD NEWS!
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At My Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort, Ky. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der, with neatness and dispatch.
If I have forgotten the place of G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.,
G. W. MILLER.

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr13 w&t-wf

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
For every variety of dog, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Everything.
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachets,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SAITER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July25 w&t-wf

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOFFMANN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor
of Diseases of the genital organs in the TREATMENT
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the
public, compiled a treatise on the treatment of the
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
bation, Sexual Debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emission, Spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menses, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Send to Dr. HOFFMANN, care of Box 1555, Boston,
Mass.
mar22 w&t-wf

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
1 to 1 to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by *Boys and Children*,
on Main Street, opposite to the *Old Bank*.
Persons who have been his customers, and who have
not been to him, are requested to call on him, and
send for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Send to Dr. HOFFMANN, care of Box 1555, Boston,
Mass.
mar22 w&t-wf

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in either English, French, and German
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. WY,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
aug2 w&t-wf

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.
WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell off our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at *some price*.

ALSO OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
apr30 w&t-wf

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
aus13 w&t-wf

HATS! HATS!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar21 tf

F. G. REUTTER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORD, KY.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating
line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
All work is a fair trial and a share of pub-
lic patronage.
apr13 w&t-wf

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE—\$2 00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.
mar30 t-w&t-wf

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORD, KY.
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School
will commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1862.
Expenses per Session:—\$50 00
Board, including fuel and light,..... 15 00
Tuition in primary class,..... 10 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes,..... 20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in
water colors, each,..... 10 00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting,..... 5 00
Use of a instrument for practice,..... 5 00
Washing,..... 5 00
Stationery,..... 25 00
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle work
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-
sence.
For further information address the Principal.
jan21 w&t-wf

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
which I will sell by the can or half can, either to
retail or country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served
up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloon.
My bar has always been, and always will be, sup-
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be
found anywhere.
sept6 w&t-wf

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
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Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned re-
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he
can please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage.
Art Portraits, Melanconies, Photo-
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,
on moderate terms.
He invites those who wish to get their like-
nesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work.
Satisfactions will be given or no charge made.
apr14 w&t-wf

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged
in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon,
Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAP-
MAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high;
weight about 175 pounds; is of rather a black com-
plexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front
teeth project out from the others, and he is captured.
The other boy calls himself ANTHONY CHAP-
MAN; he is about 30 years old; weighs about 160
pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks
big talk.
They claim to belong to a man by the name of
James HARRIS, of Giles county, Va.
dec27 w&t-wf

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in either English, French, and German
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. WY,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
aug2 w&t-wf

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
WE ask the attention of the trade and the pub-
lic to this long and successful

(For the Yeoman.)
Patriotic Before Party.

In the Northern press I see the statement frequently made, that the Republicans have cast aside their platform, and now only come up to the question of saving the country as patriots and no party men.

For one, I could not more truly in their declarations, did I not see, in connection with the patriotic declarations above, denunciations of all other parties, because they say the Democrats and others really believe the rebels had right, and will only vote for men opposed to the Republican party.

Honest people must distrust such declarations as are made as above by Republicans, when they get back in memory to the beginning or groundwork of the war.

After the success of Republicanism, in the face of the predictions made by other parties of the mere sectionalism on which the party was founded, and its certainty of leading to rebellion, had the Republicans then talked about disregarding mere party platforms, the rebellion and ruin might have been prevented. No, they considered their manhood at stake in forcing their sectional policy as the leading feature for their President's Government, even at the risk of ruining the Government. They made strong calculations that they could carry on an incendiary warfare upon the peace and property of the South; that they could carry the torch and the dagger amongst the slaves, and instigate them to murder and rape; and that there was no danger of resistance.

The fact is, the getting up of the Chicago platform was itself nothing less than a declaration of war upon the Southern people. Turn it and twist it as you will, the formation of that party was a violation in itself of the very first obligation on the part of the North towards the South, as unjust, as iniquitous, as illegal and immoral, as would be a party any where formed to destroy the tenure by which men hold their lands, and a contest for a division of them.

If it is right now to proclaim and preach the laying aside of the party platform which led to the trouble, it was wrong in the first place to get it up. If it was wrong in its inception and practice, now is the time to retrace the wrong by the whole party acknowledging that their effort by such machinery to injure the rights of slave owners, should be so condemned by a constitutional inhibition as would forever settle the question in the future.

Admit as true, what many of us contend, that the heartless, ungenerous war thus engendered upon the South, should not have driven our brethren to rebellion, but to a war if need be, in the Union, to protect their rights, relying that in the end the honest feelings of the masses would do them right, still, as the accused sectional war was brought on, as stated, by the Republicans, and they now admit that the saving of the country is above all parties, why do they not yet offer to do right?

Why do they not acknowledge the whole fault? That they got up the Chicago war upon slavery, to so unite the feelings and prejudices of the people of the United States as to put their men in power—not intending really to injure the rights of the Southern people—that they, in truth, never meant to deprive the Southern people of any constitutional rights to which they are entitled—that their purpose was not to set up any law higher than the Constitution of the United States—that having shaken off the Abolitionists and higher law men, they are willing, and offer to have assembled, the delegates of all the States, or of such as will attend, to so arrange as to satisfy the South of this. Was this course taken, I, for one, verily believe the States might yet again be united, and made stronger than ever.

To bring this about, however, there must be a universal rising up of the conservative elements all over the United States. There must be no strictly professional politicians; no aspirants for the Presidency; no political preachers or slang-whingers; and above all, no Greeley's or other newspaper writers, who would not hesitate to sink any interest in the nation to sell a hundred newspapers in such an assemblage. This might save the country. War can never do it—can never bring us back again to constitutional government; but must end in a despotism of some sort.

The laboring classes in the North are more interested in preserving the country and its labor as it has been, than they seem to appreciate. Turn loose four millions of slaves, and they would scatter North and find the lighter employments, in place of whites, while but little white labor could, or would, ever find the place of the blacks in the cotton and rice fields.

A National Convention let us all demand, who want to save the United States.

SENEX.

ARRESTS AT MAYSVILLE.—Extract from a letter, dated Maysville, October 2:

This is a day of great excitement. The Federalists are taking up all the secessionists. This morning, they were at their business, and were not allowed to go home to see their families. Stanton, Caste, Forrester, Tole, Hunt, Hall, and some others, have been sent to night. Our streets are full of soldiers. They are searching houses for guns. I am told that they have a list of all of the southern men in town, and will take every one of them. The drum is beating, and the soldiers appear to be in high glee over their great deeds of to-day.

The Governor has authorized the raising of another regiment, to be called the Railroad Regiment, and to be composed of railroad men. Dr. Crothers, Superintendent of the Jeffersonville Railroad, is one of the parties interested in organizing it.

Indianapolis Sentinel, 2d.

The Defection of the Cherokees.

The following particulars in reference to the defection of John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, which we find in the St. Louis Evening News, will be read with interest:

The battle of Wilson's creek had had the unhappiest effect. The secession party—against which Chief John Ross had struggled so hard, and, apparently, with so much success—was greatly strengthened by that event, and instigated by emissaries of the Confederate States, had renewed their violent clamors for alliance with the South.

Overborne by this pressure, John Ross, on the 20th of August, called the Council together at Talequah, and sent in a message recommending a severance of the connection with the government of the United States, and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council, by a vote, approved of these recommendations, and next day appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern government.

The wife of Chief Ross, however, held out to the last, and refused to yield up her adherence to the Union. After the proceedings of the Council, a Confederate flag was prepared to be hoisted over the Council House in Talequah, but Mrs. Ross declared that she would not allow it, and threatened that if it were raised, she would make her son, six years old, tear it down. Owing to her spirited resistance, the flag was not raised.

The violence of the secession party in the Nation, aroused by the result of the battle of Wilson's creek, grew more furious after the disloyal action of the Council, and Mr. Robinson, who had been a teacher in the Missouri School at Tallahassee, in the Creek Nation, for twelve years, was compelled to flee with his family, upon twenty-four hours notice.

The Missouri School was broken up on the 24th of July last, by a company of light horse under the command of the Superintendent, who had been deputed by the first and second chiefs. The Creeks took possession of all the missionary property, valued at \$4,000, and three families and four ladies connected with the school were ordered out of the country. All missionaries left the Nation, except Rev. Messrs. Buckner and Vandever, of the Baptist Church South.

As long as the Federal army, under Gen. Lyon, held its position at Springfield, the Union party among the Cherokees successfully maintained itself, as the secessionists were too much occupied in the defense of their own territory, and in gathering troops to meet Lyon, to pay attention to affairs in the Nation; but when Lyon was killed, and his army forced to evacuate Southwest Missouri, the Unionists in the Nation who had so long held out, and repelled the secessionist advances of the Confederate Commissioner, became terrified, and relaxed the rigor of their resistance.

Subsequently, McCulloch sent a portion of his army into Arkansas, to take up a position on the border of the Nation, to intimidate the Council with threats of invasion.

Under pressure of these violent acts, and deprived of support, the Unionists were forced, to yield to the despotism of secession, and forsake the Union that had protected them.

Removal of Gen. Fremont.

Not a man but will hear of the removal of this incompetent officer, with feelings of approval and rejoicing. The blood of Lyon has been crying out from the ground for his removal for months. Springfield was lost by his appointment to that Department, and all of Lyon's repeated calls for reinforcements were disregarded and continued. Fremont was absent from his post nearly a month after his appointment, but on the day of his arrival an especial messenger from Lyon called for reinforcements, and explained that the landing of Pillow at New Madrid, and the march of Hardee to Pocahontas, as a combined movement, was a mere feint. Lyon sent word that he was to be attacked, and the battle would be made in the southwest of the State. The General went so far as to actually send a field officer to Fremont, demanding aid. We know the result. Lyon made a desperate battle against enormous odds, as the only means by which the land mines of Missouri could be preserved. So much for subordinating an accomplished military man like General Lyon to a civilian like Fremont, who had never studied a military book, nor even so much as ever seen a battle. Fremont sent his 5,000 men to meet the terrible Pillow, and then commenced his fortifications at St. Louis. He is actually fortifying it now, and is no more in danger than Detroit is.

This loss occurred on the 10th of August. Shortly after this, General Price left Springfield for Lexington, about 220 miles off. He marched directly to his object, and on the usually traveled route, with an army of upwards of 20,000 men. To prevent the capture of this beautiful and important city, General Fremont ordered it occupied by 1,500 men. He allowed his 60,000 men to remain scattered from Dan to Boonshela; he had left Lyon to hold Springfield with 5,000 men, against more than 20,000, and yet in the face of that disaster, disaster produced by setting up his inexperienced judgment against the matured one of an experienced General—Fremont placed Mulligan in Lexington to resist 20,000 men, with a force smaller by 2,000 men than was that of Lyon! Hence a second army was utterly lost—lost by reason of the same want of judgment that caused the loss of the first. Lost, not by treachery, not by cowardice, but by want of skill on the part of those who fought the battles, but by the lack of judgment exhibited by the civilian who controlled movements of which he has neither theoretical nor practical knowledge.

The next news we have from Fremont is the absurd proclamation he made, and which the President at once countermanded. It served to excite and divide opinions in States where, being slaveholding, there was the most extreme sensitiveness on the subject. The next we know of Fremont is his sacrificing Mulligan and his men. They had 5,000 men to fight against 20,000; the call for reinforcements was made five days before the time. The men fought with valor and determination, and every day messengers were sent to Fremont for reinforcements, but none came. Fremont was gathering a splendid body-guard, and had no time to give aid to the gallant soldiers who were dying with thirst.

General Wool is appointed to the Department of Missouri, and is, unquestionably, an excellent officer, and will make no more absurd blunders. Whether General Harney would not have been a better appointment as one in whom the Missourians have confidence, is another question. We are satisfied, however, with the change.—Louisville Democrat, 4th.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from a reliable source that Col. T. T. Garrard met an advance force of Zollicoffer's army, when an engagement ensued. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and were driven back to Barboursville.

A secession camp in Carter county was attacked by two companies of Home Guards. The battle resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, almost their entire camp being killed or taken prisoners.

News was received here last night that Jim Chrisman, marched into Wayne, (his native county), at the head of a company of rebels, which he had recruited in Tennessee. He was met by a detachment of Col. Hoskins' command, and completely routed. Chrisman was shot through the shoulder and taken prisoner. The rebels suffered great loss in killed and wounded.—Commonwealth, 4th.

(From the Ohio Crisis, Oct. 3d.)

Suggestion for Peace.

Gov. MEDARY: I have concluded to submit the above named article for the Crisis, hoping and trusting that it may lead to some reflection.

In the American mind there exists a principle to grasp quickly every plausible theme. This being the case, I venture to present a question for the re-establishing of peace among the several States, notwithstanding the apparent unwillingness on the part of the seceded States to reunite with the United States Government. Nevertheless, time and opportunity may work a great change, both upon them and upon us, if a feasible plan is presented.

I would suggest an armistice for one year, and in the meantime urge the appointment of a Delegate Convention of all the States, for the purpose of reconstructing the Government constitutionally. A Convention composed of an equal number of delegates elected from each of the States, after the fashion of Presidential Electors, of a number not to exceed more than two from each State, would be a convenient deliberating body; as a general thing, our legislative bodies are all too large for calm deliberation. There was at the time of seceding, and is now, but one real question of difference between the North and South, viz: the slavery question. This question surely is not of such baffling magnitude as to set all the statesmen of the land at defiance; but if it should prove to be so, let them call in the wisdom of all Europe as mediators. It is the right of any nation to call in her neighbors in grave questions, and not unfrequently exercised by the first powers of earth.

I look upon an armistice as necessary to a complete understanding of our State Democratic resolutions; because, without an armistice, a Convention to settle pending difficulties would be useless, as everybody knows that no Convention could be held in the seceded States during the continuance of hostilities. It was, therefore, an omission on the part of the Democrats at Columbus in Convention of what is necessarily implied, and it seems to me, that according to our platform, we are as much bound to work for an armistice as we are for a National Convention; and as the country has been ruined by a platform, let us, homopathically, save it by another.

Whether the effort for an armistice and convention will prove successful is not material as to affect the effort; one thing it will do, it will throw a fearful responsibility upon the party rejecting it, and would make a historical fame for the party proposing it as enduring as time. It is now pretty clear that no peace will speedily come by fighting, which demonstrates the better counsels of the President in his inaugural, "that at the end of the war the parties will be no nearer a settlement of differences than they are now are. So that if there is no ulterior object in fighting, the sooner it is stopped the better for all sides.

Moreover, an armistice will allow time for reflection—for cooling off and looking over the ground. Indeed, so strongly is this plan impressed upon my mind that I very much doubt if another battle would be fought if time were taken for dispassionate reflection. Every one feels that the war is an unnatural one and ought not to exist but how to stop it or get out of it is a perplexing subject. Objections may be urged on the ground that the people, neither North or South, are prepared for such a move as no very decided battle has been had to humiliate the people. True, but is there a necessity for humiliate by such means? I think not, and if there is, it may be a long time before it is attained in that way; but now while neither party has any very serious blood to wipe out, let diplomacy do what loss of blood may never accomplish—by which means thousands of valuable lives will be saved, and millions of money, but above all, a plausible effort to restore peace and perpetuate the government founded by our ancestors; whereas, a continuance of hostilities may destroy it in substance forever, at least to a portion. What, if in the end, after a long and fierce conflict, a separation should be the result? are apprehensions entertained by too many of our people whose wish may not be father to the thought.

The spirit of the American people, unsubdued and unmeasured, is loath to believe and will be slow to realize that the old Komans were that they are conquerable, and this is equally true of both sections. Hence, war, fierce, unrelenting, implacable war, will rage, decimating our people and devastating the land, if some means is not found to put a stop to its further ravages. This is not a rhetorical flourish, but a fearful foreboding, challenging our utmost concern. We claim to be a Christian people, notwithstanding the conflict has assumed a guerilla form of warfare, horrible many out of time without the moment's warning. Ought such strife to continue? Surely no one with a just appreciation of the subject will say it should continue, but it cannot stop on our side unconditionally. Nevertheless, if the laws of war were fully applied in the procuring of an armistice, we might at least have a cessation of hostilities to enable the belligerents to come together upon deliberating grounds, where dispassionately they might, peradventure, adjust all differences, honorably and creditably, as becomes a civilized people. Even if the armistice should be kept under pay during the interim, nothing would be lost, but much gained in discipline, &c. If, then, nothing would be lost during an armistice, either in patriotism or national power, but much gained to humanity by probably procuring a lasting peace, thereby re-establishing fraternal harmony and material prosperity; in this view of the case does it not become a duty to advocate an armistice and to be pushed; in fact, it is not the true course for Union men to pursue in this fraternal conflict. It is true there is a party in the country which calls all peace measures treasonable and their advocates traitors; but this is properly imputed to their partisan bigotry and malignant rancor, which opposes itself to everything not its own or in conspiracy with it, and is often disgusting to real Union men to see themselves hypocritically eclipsed in extolations of the Union by foul-mouthed abolitionists, whose real interest in this war is only for the use they think they can make of it for the abolition of slavery, and beyond that they have no sympathy or concern, unless it is in army contracts. This fact is plainly verified by an observance of their conferences and no-party meetings, in which the old stages play such conspicuous part, when they ventilate their basely engendered hate, but which they are too cowardly to satisfy as volunteers in the army or navy of their government.

I dislike to inveigh against any portion of our fellow-citizens, but no man is loyal who does not love his whole country; nationally, and who would not make sacrifices for its preservation against the attacks of foes within as well as without. We must learn to judge men by their motives, if we can discern them, which we always can, even through their excessive pretensions to virtue and patriotism; for Abolitionists run their love of country through Africa to the United States; and where there is no negro in the question, there is no applause for the Union. Indeed, so proverbial has been their disunion sentiments in times past, when the whole country was devoted to slavery, as they said, that their insincerity is seen and read of all men; the love of the Union with them now is the glorious irrepressible conflict, so graphically depicted by their clergymen, together with the impending crisis, so delightfully illustrated by their Harper.

While this is so, the Democrats are for prosecuting the war as a painful necessity, until a peace can be procured upon terms which will reunite the North and South upon a harmonious confederation, and not for the mere gratification of schooled revenge. As a lover of the whole Union, I hope to see an armistice and convention for the peaceable settlement of our unfortunate civil war, which is a curse to any people.

nous confederation, and not for the mere gratification of schooled revenge. As a lover of the whole Union, I hope to see an armistice and convention for the peaceable settlement of our unfortunate civil war, which is a curse to any people.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 4th, 1861.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, and disposed of some unfinished business.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerks and other officers of the Senate have satisfactorily discharged their duties during the present secession. Adopted.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill declaring Anne E. Robinson Cutlet the heir at law of Henry E. Cutlet and Mary E. Cutlet, his wife. Passed.

Mr. WALTON, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported sundry resolutions as properly enrolled.

A resolution for the benefit of J. W. South, authorizing the Sinking Fund to loan him a sum of not more than \$5,000 for one year, at 6 per cent interest. Committee on Penitentiary.

Mr. GOODLOE offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered to the Speaker, for the prompt and impartial discharge of his duties during the session. Adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER FISK, in response, said: SENATORS: I am gratified by this expression of your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of Speaker. You have done me more than justice. That perfect order and propriety have characterized the proceedings of this body, is owing more to the dignified demeanor of the members than to any merit in the presiding officer.

This Legislature will stand out in history, in all time to come, as the patriotic Legislature of 1861. Your acts will strike a responsive chord in the heart of every true and loyal Kentuckian, wherever he may be found, in native or in foreign lands. With bounding pulse and proud words, he will point to the record of your acts, and say, this is what Old Kentucky did when her soil was invaded. Fortunate it is for you, Senators, that you are now members of this body, and must State that her character is in your hands. You have done your duty well. It now remains for the brave sons of the State to make good upon the battle-field the heroic will of the Legislature. The drum beats. The bugle sounds. The men of this generation are called to add a chapter to the history of this Commonwealth. God grant that it may be worthy of her ancient renown, and that when we again return to our duties, we may bring back the glad tidings that Kentucky has not been dishonored in the field—that sweet peace prevails in all our borders, and that health and happiness abounds in all our dwellings.

I now declare the Senate adjourned, to meet again on the Wednesday after the 4th Monday in November next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Oct. 4th, 1861.

Mr. BUSH moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, J. W. South, the present lessee and keeper of the Penitentiary, is unable to provide for the comfort and sustenance of the convicts, for the reason that his capital has been consumed, and is wholly invested in logging, and such other articles as are manufactured in the Penitentiary; and the said South being unable to dispose of the stock of logging, &c., on hand, because of the troubles with which the country is now afflicted.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and they are hereby requested to make a loan to the said J. W. South, of such sum of money as he may need for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding \$5,000, for the term of one year, at the rate of six per cent per annum interest thereon, taking from him bond, with good security for the same.

Also, the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. R. A. Buckner, for the fair, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has discharged his duties as Speaker of this House during the present session.

Mr. BURMAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be directed to transmit by mail, to the members of this House, the usual number of copies of the reports of the House, the postage therefor to be paid out of the Treasury.

Various incongruous, eccentric, humorous, unimportant, and laughable proceedings were indulged in, without any practical results, beyond having a good time generally.

Mr. ALLEN moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That it is the unanimous will of this body that the venerable gentleman from Warren make his way to his home so as to avoid arrest or molestation by the followers of Simon Bolivar Buckner, and that we sincerely hope that he will have a pleasant journey, and find all things right at home.

And then the House took a recess until 11 o'clock A. M.

11 O'CLOCK A. M.

The House re-assembled. After some unimportant business, the SPEAKER said:

[Mr. Buckner's remarks will appear in our Tuesday's issue.]

And then the House took a recess until the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November next.

The War Upon Gen. Fremont.

A fierce war is still waged against Gen. Fremont in the Black Republican journals of the North. The very papers that were most laudatory of his appointment, and indulged in lavish praise of his military capacity, are now the most violent and abusive of him. If asked what has produced this change of opinion aside from the fact that he has filled out with certain parties' copied and looked to lead him by the nose, and to tell him what to do, they would be greatly at loss for any substantial reason for their conduct. They allege neglect to reinforce Lyon at Springfield, without asking themselves whether it was prudent for that movement to have been made at all at the time, and with the knowledge that there were no troops in St. Louis after Gen. Fremont's accession to the command here, who could be sent in time to succor Lyon at Springfield. That fact has been so manifest that no one disputes it now. As for aid which ought to have been given to Mulligan at Lexington, he ordered men forward as fast as he could—the Government having about that time called upon him for five regiments of troops to quit Missouri—where there has been more hard fighting than in any other State in the Union—albeit there was Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and all the New England States, from which to draw supplies of men. The

very papers that are raising a "hue and cry" against Fremont, are published in regions where they have not, and it would seem, will not bring soldiers in the field for the defense of the Capital of the nation. He has been able to call an army into existence in sixty days, and the first thing that is done, when he gets them fairly ready for service, a portion of them are ordered to the defense of Washington. Thwarted as he has been in this way on several occasions, we respectfully submit to the editors of the Northern press, and the revilers of Fremont, that they can better employ themselves in beating the bushes in their own States and securing recruits for the defense of Washington, rather than in attempting to break down their own idol, Fremont, before he has done anything to justify such a sacrifice.

St. Louis Republican, Oct. 1st.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies, and accept of the services and proper for the command of such volunteers.

§ 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint, by the orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

§ 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, their furnishing their own horses. Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers so elected, and for what office each is elected; and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

§ 9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and commission such staff officers, and such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 14th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 11. This act to be of force from its passage. (Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor is directed to issue his proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.)

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Maffie, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Tnos. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Tnos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.

Read by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That his Excellency, Gov. Maffie, be, and he is hereby, instructed, to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 31st inst., by Rev. Wm. McEl. Abbott, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. J. CONWAY and Miss MIRANDA F. McQUEEN, all of Frankfort county.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. BAYER having sold his interest in said firm to KALTENBRUN, who will continue the business of BAYER & KALTENBRUN, at the old stand, J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER, J. KALTENBRUN.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861.—aug3 t-w2m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEESON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feeb5 wkt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

